

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 266

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—
KIP VAN WINKLE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BLACK EY'D
SUEING—GAMBLER.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth Street.—GRAND NIXON
CONCERT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE NEW ROMANTIC
DRAMA OF HEART'S EASE.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
5th St.—Performances every afternoon and evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROST OF THE HILL-
JACK LONG.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—MAN
AND WIFE.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND
GERMAN OPERA.—HUTTENLOCH.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—
LUTILE FAUST.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—
FAUST.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
KIP VAN WINKLE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACT, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 225 Broadway.—
NEGRO MINSTREL, FANCY, BURLESQUE, &c.WELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL, No. 906 Broadway.—
THE BARRIERS OF THE FUTURE—THE ONLY LEON.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MIN-
STREL, BURLESQUE, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 5th and
6th Sts.—GRAND CONCERT AND BALL.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—EMPIRE
BUILDING, Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 23, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
- 2.—Advertisements.
- 3.—The War: Special Report of the Situation in
Paris; The Prussian Question and German
Radicalism Against Prussian Imperialism;
King William's Reply to the Conditions of
Peace; Severe Fighting at Strasbourg; In-
dustrial Combination and Artisan Pressure on
the French Government; Neutral Opinion of
the Final Result.
- 4.—The Perils of the Republic: Important Article
from Senator Henry Wilson in Reply to Presi-
dent Buchanan's Address from General J. M. S.
Black—Opening Day: A Scroff Through the
Marts of Fashion; the Latest Styles.
- 5.—Fleetwood Park Races—Seaton Park (Boston)
Races—New Jersey Fair—The New Steamship
Wyanose—The National Game—Gold Bar
Swindling—Shooting Accident in Newark
Yesterday—A Serious Accusation Disposed
Of—The Outrage on the French—The Census—
Wendell Phillips on the Situation in Europe—
The Book Trade Sale.
- 6.—Editorials: Leading Article on Revolutionary
Developments, The New Era of the World—
Amusements and Amusements.
- 7.—Editorial (continued from Sixth Page): Tele-
graphic News from All Parts of the World: The
Papal Army Disbanded; Foreign Military
Legations Expelled from Rome and Italy;
Garibaldi Held a Prisoner; Revolution in Al-
geria; British Science on Ocean Yacht Naviga-
tion—Washington: Excitement over Morton's
Appointment to the Court of St. James; Minis-
ter Washburne's Course Approved by the Ad-
ministration; A Sanctioned Smuggling—
Long Branch: Movements of the President;
Minister Morton Expected to Depart Speedily
for England—The Farragut Gunboats—Yacht
ing—The Workingmen—Domestic—Business
Notices.
- 8.—Ocean Suffering: Wreck and Abandonment of
the British Bark "The Latest Boston"
Notion—The Rochester Raiders Come to Grief—
Department of Docks—A Ballroom Dis-
turbance—Judicial Proceedings in the
New York Courts—Horrible Death from
Hydrophobia—Newark's Notorious Desperado—
New York City News—Obituary—Personal
Intelligence—Street Railroads—General—Col-
ored Men in Council—Paying the Pensioners—
Chinese Superintendents—Army and Naval In-
telligence—Marriages and Deaths.
- 9.—Financial and Commercial Reports—Advertise-
ments.
- 10.—Cheap Chinese Labor: How New Jersey Ac-
cepts the Coming Revolution—Political In-
telligence—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
- 11.—Advertisements.
- 12.—Advertisements.

GREATER THAN OLD ROME.—The new Rome
which will rise up from the ruins of old Rome
as the capital of young Italy. In this glorious
position we expect that during the living genera-
tion the Eternal City will be more than
doubled in its population and will become one
of the brightest and most beautiful cities of
Europe.

CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.—We learn from our
correspondent in Key West that the Cuban
steamers Anna and Salvador have lately suc-
ceeded in making landings on the Cuban coast
with ammunition and arms for the insurgents.
A despatch from Havana confirms this intelli-
gence, and states that subsequently to the
landing of the cargo of the Salvador, the
vessel, being unseaworthy, was abandoned to
the Spaniards. Cubans have evidently be-
come firmer believers in the advantages of
secrecy than they were at the commencement
of the revolution.

STILL IT COMES.—The flow of European
capital to this country continues in a steady
stream. The grand upheaval of all the trans-
atlantic empires which is likely to follow the
Franco-Prussian war and its unexpected
establishment of a republic in France is start-
ling the wits of the rich men, whose treasures
would be in jeopardy in the grand convulsion
which threatens the Old World. The young,
vigorous republic of the New World presents
the safest refuge for timid capital, and hence
we find the Canadian banks constantly trans-
ferring money to Wall street for the account
of their London correspondents. The investment
is not a bad one. It will make money for the
owners and for us too.

THE PERILS OF THE REPUBLIC.—We pub-
lish to-day an article written by Senator Wil-
son, of Massachusetts. It will be seen upon
perusal that it furnishes a very curious insight
into some of the scenes that occurred in
important official stations immediately prior to
and subsequent to the Southern rebellion. As
a matter of history Senator Wilson has
furnished an interesting and caustic article,
and as a matter of personal gratification he
may rejoice in having presented so solid an
argument in defence of the late Edwin M.
Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War,
whose remains, it seems, cannot be allowed to
rest in peace. We commend the Senator's
article to the attention of the American people,
as showing what perils menaced the republic
in a most trying period.

Revolutionary Developments—The New Era of the World.

The extraordinary fermentation of ideas and
the conflict of moral forces at the present time
show that we are entering upon a new era in
the history of the world. The opinions of
mankind—political, religious, moral and philo-
sophical—that had their birth thousands of
years ago, or which have been developing
through all the phases of civilization in every
quarter of the globe up to the present period,
are now agitating the nations. Modern intel-
ligence is investigating the past, analyzing the
present and peering into the future to ascer-
tain what is the true basis of society and on
what principle people are to be governed, or
rather on what principle they are to govern
themselves. The conflict of these moral forces
and ideas of the past and present is like the
marshalling of clouds from every part of the
heavens when a terrific thunder storm gathers
overhead and shakes the earth. The moral
and political world is like the physical in this
respect. The elements of both go through
violent perturbations till an equilibrium is es-
tablished. With regard to the moral and po-
litical world, it seems that the storm is rapidly
culminating, and that there is reason to hope
for a more serene and happier state of things
at no distant day. To the religious mind the
new era upon which we have entered may be the
millennium; to the purely philosophical it is
the natural result of progress and the ac-
cumulated intelligence of ages.

The astonishing events of the last few weeks
and that are transpiring in rapid succession
from day to day, would bewilder us if we did
not know the links with which one is neces-
sarily connected with the other and their
connection with others of the period im-
mediately preceding this. The uprising of the
republicans throughout Europe is the natural
result of the war between Prussia and France
and the fall of Napoleon. France slid into a
republic by the force of circumstances. The
very monarchs who entered into the war to
strengthen their own rule, and to give them
through that a firmer grip over the people,
are the instruments in the hands of Providence
to liberate the people and to spread the
principles of republicanism and self-government.
It may be said truly in this case that the
evil deeds of men are turned against themselves
and are made to work out the designs of God.
France has become a republic without resort-
ing to the barricades and civil war among the
French themselves, thanks to Napoleon and
King William of Prussia. And, if we mistake
not, this very war, through the painful lessons
it teaches, the sufferings it brings, and the
patriotism which it arouses, will do more to
establish republican institutions in France
than any barricade revolutions could. But more
than that, the establishment of the republic in
France is acting powerfully upon every other
country of Europe. The people everywhere
are moved to demand similar institutions, or a
more free or liberal government. In this re-
spect France is still the heart of Europe,
though she lies prostrate for the time at the
conqueror's feet.

Who would have imagined three months
ago that such wonderful changes could have
taken place in Europe within so short a time?
Italy responded promptly to the republican
movement in France. Just as the Pope had
established his infallibility through the Ecum-
enical Council the revolutionary storm swept
over Italy, destroyed the temporal power of
the Papacy—the oldest monarchy in Europe—
and has united the Italians under one gov-
ernment. Victor Emmanuel has been forced to
take Rome, and Rome will be the capital of
Italy. But at the bottom of this movement
are the ardent republicans. Their ambition
is to restore the Roman republic and its
ancient glories. The King of Italy is but
the passive instrument to work out their
object. However much they may respect the
King, or however liberal he may be, the
Roman or Italian republic looms up in the
future. Germany, too, begins to move and
act towards King William in the same way.
The democrats have unfurled their banner
even in Prussia and the government has re-
sorted to repressive measures. The Germans
will accept unity from the hands of the King
and will thank both him and Bismarck for that
and for victory over the imperial régime of
France; but they will demand a larger amount
of liberty—a nearer approach to republican
freedom. Indeed, Germany may be ripe, or
nearly so, for a republic. Spain has
taken forward steps towards republican
government since France threw off
the nightmare of imperialism, in spite of Prim,
Serrano and the other reactionists. The
masses of England are stirred up, too, against
their monarchical and aristocratical govern-
ment. Everywhere the revolutionary fire is
burning and threatening to consume the mon-
archies and aristocracies. The universal re-
public is no longer a mere possibility, but has
become probable. We may see yet the United
States of Europe or several confederated
republics based upon race and certain geo-
graphical boundaries.

In looking back to the proximate causes of
this state of things we start from the war of
American independence. Of course, as we
said before, the ideas which led to this and
later events had begun to develop previously.
The establishment of the great American
republic has given, however, the impulse to
progressive freedom since. The first French
revolutionists pointed to the American flag as
the emblem of liberty, as the republicans of
France to-day hail it with delight. But while
the great French Revolution shook the Old
World to its centre and made the monarchies
tatter—while it favored the propaganda of
liberal ideas—the reaction, especially under
Napoleon the First, proved too powerful for
democracy. Still it left the seed behind, and
through seventy years or more it has been
growing. The successive revolutions and con-
vulsions in Europe have been but the growth
of the seed sown at the close of the last cen-
tury. The tree now begins to bear fruit. The
new era that has commenced is the harvest.
The press, the magnetic telegraph and steam
power will finish the work. The American
republic is still the beacon light of liberty for
the nations and leads them to a glorious future,
for here we have solved the problem of self-
government, of national unity and strength
and of the greatest opportunity for individual
development. Our hope is now that the people
of Europe have entered upon the last struggle
for acquiring the blessings we enjoy.

The Military Operations in France.

The siege of Paris progresses actively.
The usual fighting for position which pre-
cedes the safer process of parallels and
mines has been taking place since Monday,
with success altogether on the side of the
Prussians. An attack was made yesterday
by the French on the northern line
of the besiegers, where it is sup-
posed to be the weakest. But they
were repulsed with loss. The Prus-
sian on the south side now occupy the heights
of Sceaux, which overlook the forts of Mont-
rouge and Vauvres, and from which those
forts may be subjected to a galling bombard-
ment. Otherwise the position remains as we
reported it yesterday. No heavy bombard-
ment and no concentrated attack has yet been
made or will probably be made for some days.
The besieging army is feeling its way and tap-
ping on the wall of works to find the weakest
spot.

Inside the city, as we learn by a special let-
ter squeezed through the lines by the shrewd-
ness of a HERALD correspondent, several dis-
graceful demonstrations of violence were made
on Sunday and Saturday by the roughs, who
uttered revolutionary cries, broke into stores
and seized provisions. In consequence of this
new terror a large force of the National Guard
had been taken from the fortifications and
brought into the city to maintain order.

South of Paris, along the line of the Orleans
Railway, military movements are of the great-
est moment. Several points along the road
have been occupied by the invading force, and
it is even reported that Orleans is threatened.
The people of Blois, which is about thirty-
five miles south of Orleans, and a few
miles nearer Tours, the temporary capital,
are leaving their homes in dismay at the
threatened approach of the Prussians. At
Tours the French troops are hurriedly moving,
and it is said that the government delegates
themselves will have to change their capital
once more. This movement of the Prussians
south is one of the many well considered man-
oeuvres which throughout the war have dis-
tinguished the generalship of Von Moltke. It
is apparently the intention to strike the Army
of the Loire while it is yet undis-
ciplined and in process of organization.
When we consider the forces which the Prus-
sians have at Strasbourg, at Metz, at Toul
and at Paris, and the ease with which they can
detach heavy columns like this one to overwhelm
any new movement, the mind wonders where
they get the troops, whether any men not sol-
diers are left in Germany, and it wonders, too,
what has become of the men of France, and
where are the brilliant French armies to
oppose this almost omnipotent enemy.

The Question of Peace.

Peace negotiations are still pending in
Europe, as will be seen by our special cable
telegrams to-day. The efforts appear to radi-
ate from London, although we are informed
that Thiers' mission to the British Cabinet
failed. Brussels seems to be a next
centre of diplomatic concentration for
renewed effort. General Burnside has,
we are informed, left London, bearing de-
spatches for both parties, Prussian and
French. He hopes to get through the Prus-
sian investing line at Paris; but it is merely a
hope. A Queen's messenger reached England
from Paris, having left as the Prussian
line of encirclement was about to be
completed, and being some four days
on the way to Calais. Jules Favre's
efforts and propositions to the Prussians have
not, as it seems, just now, produced any de-
sirable result. We have a plan of peace bases,
even. Then we have contradictions. The
fact is Paris remains isolated and King Wil-
liam obdurate. The spiked helmets of his
troopers serve to sever the bonds of friendly
communion. The King will treat in Paris,
and, if he can, in Paris only.

Debut of Marie Seebach—The Theatrical Season.

The celebrated German *tragedienne*, Marie
Seebach, was very warmly received by a large
audience, mostly comprised of her own coun-
try people, at the Fourteenth street theatre
last night. Considering that the character of
Gretchen is not quite a leading part in Goethe's
dramatic poem, which was conceived with the
idea of Mephistopheles as the hero, Madame
Seebach made a very splendid impression in
the two great scenes in the last act, where the
qualities of an actress of a very high order
are demanded and can be best displayed. It
was here, too, that the enthusiasm of the au-
dience woke up and put the seal of approba-
tion upon the *débütante*. Another evidence
of how sterling worth is valued in this com-
munity was the cordial recognition of Sec-
bach's tragic power as exhibited in the chapel
scene and the final mad scene last night, than
which nothing could have been finer. We
have no doubt that in all the theatres where
a high class of the drama is represented by re-
spectable talent in the present season the
patronage of the public will be liberally dis-
persed. As we have said before, the prom-
ises of a really good theatrical season are
hopeful. Commencing with a *tragedienne*
like Seebach and an unrivalled singer like
Nilsson, we have reason to expect from the
managers such material, both in plays and
players, as can alone be acceptable to the
public.

THE LAST OF THE SWORD OF ST. PETER.—
General Cadorna, commander of the Italian
army, has dissolved the Papal military legion-
ary body in Rome. He attended personally at
the surrender of the Pontifical forces. The
native Italians were disarmed, but ordered to
hold themselves for garrison duty under the
King at the different stations in the States
hitherto ruled by the Church. The foreigners
who were brigaded in the Pope's army were
not only dismissed, but expelled from united
Italy. They will be forwarded to their re-
spective homes at the expense of King Victor
Emmanuel's government. The sword of St.
Peter has been broken by the sword of the
State. Had the Popes been wise in their
generation it would never have been drawn
in anger. The Popes should have rather imi-
tated the act of the Great High Priest Himself
when he healed the wound which was pro-
duced on the ear of the serving man by the
hand of Peter in his temporary anger. It
was a beautiful lesson to humanity. The
Church will, perhaps, now return to its first
teaching.

The Dangerous Elements in European Society—The Secret Associations.

If the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli is
not a prophet or a prophet's son there are
many sensible people who think that he ought
to be the one or the other or both. It is only
a few days since he congratulated the British
people on their being able, amid peace, secu-
rity and prosperity, to look abroad and enjoy
the spectacle of "falling empires and rising
republics." "Falling empires and rising
republics," it was universally felt, presented a
picture of the age which was too true not to be
recognized at once. The phrase has already
passed into the common parlance of man-
kind—perhaps the best possible test of its
merit. It is only a few short months since the
same gifted author gave to the reading public
his magnificent novel, "Lothair"—a novel which
is a perfect photograph of the age, more
perfect to-day than when it was first given to
the world. With an insight and prescience
that belong to his race Disraeli prepared us
for the catastrophes of to-day. When
"Lothair" was published how many believed
that the Ecumenical Council would dare to
proclaim the Pope infallible? How few were
willing to regard his *Madre Natura*, his
Mary Ann and other secret societies as
other than the mere inventions of an enthu-
siast's brain? But the Pope has since been
declared infallible by the Ecumenical Council,
what seemed the most powerful empire in
Europe has fallen—an empire which especially
stood in the way of the secret societies of the
South of Europe; and Rome has become the
capital of Italy. In spite of the infallibility
of Pope Pius the Ninth the secret societies
have triumphed, and in spite also of the
victories of the armies of Germany they
have accomplished two of their prin-
ciple purposes. Rome is now Italian for the
first time in many centuries, for the first time,
in fact, since the first invasion of the bar-
barians of the North; and the greatest enemy
of the secret societies is left of all power. If
Napoleon had been true to *Madre Natura*
and *Mary Ann* in 1859 and 1866 it is not
improbable that he would still have been the
powerful and honored ruler of the French
empire and people.

What has taken place within the last few
weeks encourages us to believe that other
forces are at work than those which we see.
This sudden collapse of the French empire is
not explained merely by saying that Prussia
was better prepared for war than France.
A deeper cause must be sought for this sudden
paralysis of the French nation. The right
arm of France is weak. She never so easily
grasps the sword because she yields to the
influence of a power unseen—a power mightier
far than Napoleon and, as may yet be
found, mightier far than King William
and all his German hosts. The fall
of Napoleon has given Rome to the Italians
and thus crowned the edifice of united Italy;
it has given freedom of action to the Iberian
peninsula; it has completed the work of uni-
fication in Germany; and although there are
those who will not see it it has made possible
a universal republic. The forces which have
made this present revolution are still at work.
In France, in Italy, in Spain, where effort has
been concentrated, they have done noble work.
In those regions the work will go on. But
effort will next be concentrated upon the Brit-
ish Isles, upon New Germany, upon the Scan-
dinavian kingdom, and even upon Russia. The
old spirit of the *Communières*, of the *Carbo-
nari*, of the *Tugendbund*, is again alive. Now,
however, it is somewhat purified and elevated
by experience and suffering. Divine Theo-
doras and mysterious captains are praying and
working everywhere. Society—political, so-
cial, religious—is, all over, feeling and
yielding to the unseen power. Men see the
rottenness of the past. They feel the forceful
impulses of the present. The late demon-
stration in London helps us to know what would
be if it were not for the power of the sword.
The International Workingmen's Society would
make Europe a unit to-morrow but for the ex-
istence of standing armies. How soon the great
change will come we know not. It may be
sooner than we are willing to believe possi-
ble. But, be it soon or be it late, no one
intelligently looking abroad upon human
society can refuse to admit that he sees falling
empires and rising republics; nor can he deny
that the tendency is toward a vaster and
vaster unity.

It is all vanity to imagine that after peace
shall have been established between Prussia
and France the crisis will be over. The polit-
ical, social and religious revolution must go on.
All old things must pass away. All things
must become new. We will not say that in
this not perhaps far distant future—in this
triumph of the secret and revolutionary forces
of human society, the glories of the resur-
rected Pantheon are to be put into the shade of
the splendors of St. Peter's, or that "starveling
saints and winking madonnas are to restore
their usurped altars to the god of the silver
bow and the radiant daughter of the foaming
sea;" but we will say that changes will take
place of so violent and radical a character
that "Lothair" will no longer be a mystery.

Wendell Phillips on European Affairs.

We publish to-day a trenchant radical
republican article from Wendell Phillips on
"the eagerness and readiness" of the masses
of the peoples of Europe for republican insti-
tutions, "and the quick, anxious watch
and dread of them on the part of kings." He
presents us a very graphic picture of the present
startling but promising aspects of the general
conflict between popular rights and royal pre-
tensions, though, as usual, he puts in so much
of his dark pigments as to obscure the com-
position and leave us in doubt as to the design.
For instance, our great denunciator (as Phil-
lips may be called with as much propriety as
Edward Everett was called "the Great Lau-
dator") says of Prussia, in prosecuting this war
after the great victory of Sedan, that, "blood-
thirsty and greedy, unscrupulous and over-
bearing beyond the Bonapartes and Hapsburgs,
the Phillips and Charleses of bygone days, she
is not a nation—only an overgrown army, a
horde of brigands too strong for their civil-
ized neighbors;" that "our barbarous South,
flaunting Libby Prison and Andersonville in
the face of Christendom, may justly call
across the ocean to the black eagle, 'Art thou,
too, become as one with us?'" These are
terrible words, but "cui bono?" what good is
there in them? However, as the pioneer of
black republicanism and red republicanism

and communism, nothing that is done and
nothing that is being done for the liberation
and elevation of mankind anywhere, by State,
or Church, or party, is good enough, or rad-
ical enough, or fast enough for Phillips. Still
there is much that is interesting, because
there is much that is true, in this caustic ex-
position of European affairs in this restless and
implacable radical agitator, and so we submit
it to our readers.

The Prussian Line of Communication.

Now that King William has set down with
his army to invest Paris it becomes a matter
of interest to inquire how his long communi-
cations are to be kept open. The siege may
be a long one, for the French army inside is
fighting in its last ditch and hope everything
from time; and the fortifications of the city,
even in the weakest point, are formidable
enough to suggest the slower mode of re-
ducing them by mines and parallels ap-
proaches rather than the more precarious and
bloody mode of storm and bombardment.
King William's army, therefore, if the siege
is protracted, will require food, ammunition,
clothing, medicines and the other necessities
of an army, and he must look to his communi-
cations for the means of supplying them.

The main line of communication open at
present is the great Strasbourg Railroad,
which runs from the Prussian camp at Paris
to Strasbourg, through Chalons, Bar-le-Duc,
Nancy and Lunéville to the Rhine, and which
is held by the Prussians almost throughout its
entire route. At Nancy, however, it connects
with another railroad running northeast,
through Metz and Saarbrück, into Prussia,
and by connections to Coblenz and Mayence.
At Metz the Prussians have been busy building
a branch road running round the fortress, so
that there need be no breaking of bulk from
the heart of Germany to the besieging army at
Paris. This is the route over which King
William transports the supplies for his army,
a distance of about two hundred and seventy
miles, in the enemy's country.

So far we have heard of no determined
efforts to cut off his supplies by breaking up
this line. Prussian troops in strong detach-
ments from the besieging armies at Toul and
Metz hold the important positions on the eastern
end of the line, and other detachments,
probably from the main army before Paris,
preserve the westerly portion intact. These
are doubtless able to beat off any cavalry
attack that may be made upon them, and are
supplied liberally with material to repair the
road where it is damaged by their enemy. The
French infantry cannot damage it materially,
for it cannot be spared from the more im-
portant work of raising the siege in a force strong
enough to hold the line for any length of time,
and, as a stronger reason yet for its security,
King William would certainly make up
any deficiency thus created in his
supplies by levying only the more
heavily upon the comparatively fresh
country in which he is now operating.
The long line of railroad communication which
General Sherman kept open from Atlanta
to Nashville, and, in fact, to Louisville, was much
more difficult to maintain than the present one
maintained by King William. Sherman's line
was longer; the country was infested with
guerrillas, of whom the rear of the Prussian
army seems to be singularly free; he was ill-
provided with material for repairing the road;
the country in which he operated had already
been impoverished by the long war which it
had undergone, and his army was dependent
daily, almost hourly, on the supplies which
came over this one single-track railroad. Yet
it will be remembered how completely he kept
this line intact. The trains which brought
him provisions and supplies were not
detained twenty-four hours on the
route at any time, and his army
never once felt any greater need for clothing
or food or ammunition than was occasioned all
through our civil war, even in recruiting
camps, by the negligence or incapacity of our
Quartermaster, Commissary or Ordnance De-
partments. Judging from this standpoint, and
from the facts in the case as set forth above,
King William may rest easy as to communi-
cation with his base. He will not be starved
out. He has nothing to fear on that score—
nothing on any score, but the vigilance and
determination of his enemy within the walls of
Paris, the rapid movement and skilful man-
agement of his enemies outside the walls of
Paris and the impatient mutterings of revolu-
tion that begin to be heard in the heart of his
own Germany.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Not since
the days of Silas Wright has such a degree of
enthusiasm been awakened in the democratic
ranks of the State of New York as that which
saluted the renomination of Governor Hoff-
man at Rochester on Wednesday last. Not
only were a hundred guns fired in the place of
his nativity—New York city—but all over the
State the thunder of artillery and the sparkle
and glow of fireworks proclaimed the endorse-
ment of the people. Governor Hoffman has,
therefore, a splendid "send-off." It is some-
what different with the republican candidate
for Governor, General Woodford, who heads a
ticket that is received with icicle coolness by
even its own supporters in the interior of the
State. Hoffman has the inside track, and we
have no reason as yet to change the opinion
we expressed some time ago—namely, that he
will be re-elected by seventy thousand majority.

THE ARMY OF FRANCE.—What has be-
come of that glorious army of which
Europe for years has been afraid? Where
is the French army to-day? In Strasbourg,
or Metz, or Paris, or dead? Why has it
failed so? Because it was no more nor less
than a police force. It existed for two pur-
poses—to make a show and to keep order.
These two purposes it well served. It was the
enemy of the French people, not their pro-
tector. So long as it was employed for its
legitimate purpose it was a grand institution.
But the moment it had to do what it never ex-
pected to do its knees shook, it trembled and
fell. Grand as a police force, it is weak as an
army. Powerful against the French people, it
is powerless against the invading foe. Since
the days of the First Napoleon it does seem as
if France had been thinking only of herself.
This is not the age for celestial empires.

THE EQUINOCTIAL RECORD of disasters at
834 comes in earlier than usual and gives
unhappy promise of an unusual fullness. The
passengers of the British bark *Ondara*,
wrecked at sea, were brought to this port yester-
day. They tell a sad tale of suffering and
a bright tale of heroism and kindness. The
vessel was thrown upon her beam's ends by a
heavy sea on the 18th inst., and four of the
ten persons who comprised the crew were
washed overboard and lost. The vessel then
righted, and the surviving six men, after
forty-eight hours of suffering, were rescued by
the bark M. E. Corning, Captain Roach, who,
with unusual kindness, turned back on this
voyage to bring the unfortunate men to New
York.

The Great Republic in the European Contest.

After our humiliating experience in the
little revolution pending in Cuba, where the
rights of American citizens were treated with
as little respect as a football, it is refreshing
to see the respect which the great Powers of
Europe now engaged in deadly contest pay to
the name of the Great Republic. In the one
instance it is the reckless malice of small
despotic Powers against a great free one; in
the other it is the hearty respect which two
noble belligerents entertain for an equally
noble neutral. While Minister Washburne is
caressed and lauded by the Parisian people,
Minister Bancroft is honored and feted by the
Berlin populace. The American flag is cheered
in Paris and it is cheered in Berlin. In Ver-
sailles it protects those who live under it as
their own from forced contributions, from
conscriptions, from unwelcome billets, from
insult, and even from cannon balls. These
demonstrations may be attributed in some
instances to regard for the etiquette of
nations; but one little incident shows that
there is a hearty regard for America and the
government of America felt among those of
both armies who know nothing of interna-
tional formulas. An American lady who left
Paris in an open calèche passed the lines re-
cently with the American flag displayed and was
cheered and applauded by the dense masses
of devoted Parisians who remained behind to
endure the siege, and cheered and applauded
alike by the long, glittering lines of Prussians
who moved stolidly forward with swinging
stride to complete the investment. American
ships in the harbors of France and in the
harbors of Germany, American generals with
the armies of Prussia and American citizens
in the beleaguered cities of France are all
the honored objects of that attention which
the name of the Great Republic commands
from the hostile Powers. The monar-
chy and the young republic vie with each
other in their efforts to do her honor.

Is not this the position which this great
nation of ours, this home of the oppressed of
all nations, should always occupy—that of an
honored mediator, whose word is eagerly
listened to by the weaker Power and cordially
respected by the stronger? It is not through
dread of us that these powerful belligerents
show us this honor. They know, as we do,
that we are slow to anger and err oftener in
the interests of peace. It is the innate
respect which kings and peoples must have
for the free, liberal government under which
we live—for the vital power of the giant
within us, which we never use "tyrannically,
like a giant"—for the dignity and peace which
we maintain amid "falling empires," and for
the cordial sustaining sympathy which we
extend to "rising republics."

A WASTE OF TIME AND MONEY.—The time
and money expended by "the Young Demo-
cracy" in their late trip to Rochester. It
reminds us of the last leg of Sam Patch at
the same place, from which he never rose again.

OPENING DAY.—What treasures it discloses
to the eager feminine eye, what excited bal-
derment it causes in the joyous feminine
brain and what elation and hope it raises in the
happy feminine heart! What dejection and
grumbling it produces among gruff old fathers,
what anxious warnings it elicits from economi-
cal young husbands and what suave demon-
strations engenders among the sharp, shrewd mil-
lions! Yesterday was the opening day of the
fall fashions, and it could have easily been
known as such by the gorgeously dressed
array of ladies on Broadway, Fifth Avenue
and those modest side streets where the ex-
clusive upper ten of millinerdom do business; by
the crush of elegant dress material at the
doors of the fashionable modistes, and by the
uniform air of resignation to be seen on the
countenances of those of the masculine gender
who are known at a glance by that something
inexpressible which stamps them men of
family.

OKAYE HALL NOT FOR COMPTROLLER.—The
report that Mayor Hall had been nomi-
nated for State Comptroller by the Democratic
State Convention on Wednesday was a "weak
invention of the enemy." Mayor Hall cannot
be well spared from his present position as
Chief Mag